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JENNINGER DISCUSSES ASYLUM-SEEKERS WITH MLADENOV

LD131104 Hamburg DPA in German 0856 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, 13 Aug (DPA) -- Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger has discussed the problems caused by the great increase of asylum seekers coming to the FRG in talks with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. This was reported Wednesday after a meeting between the two politicians the previous evening. Besides the airlines Aeroflot and Interflug, it is above all the Bulgarian airline, Balkan Air, which carries foreigners without visas for the FRG to Berlin-Schoenefeld. Mladenov assured Jenninger that his country does not want to create difficulties for Bonn in this question.

In the talk the Bulgarian foreign minister reflected the Western view of a substantial improvement in the climate between the two super powers. He cannot yet see any such breakthrough in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. In disarmament policy NATO has to make allowances for the security of the eastern side, Mladenov said. In Jenninger's view there is a lack of trust between both sides in East-West relations.

TANCHEV RECEIVES BELGIAN CHRISTIAN PARTY LEADER

AU131802 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 13 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S) and first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Frank Swaelen, president of the Christian Social Party (Flemish Wing) (C.V.P.) in Belgium, who is visiting this country at the invitation of the B.Z.N.S. Standing Committee.

Mr. Frank Swaelen expressed his satisfaction over the opportunity to get directly familiar with Bulgaria's achievements as a country making vigorous progress and as a reliable partner, with her peaceloving foreign policy and with the activities of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

The two party leaders highly commended the speech delivered by State Council President Todor Zhivkov at the international meeting "For the Triumph of Peace and Security in the World", describing it as a significant contribution to the assertion of new political thinking and to realizing the need for all states to join their efforts to avert the nuclear war threat.

In a friendly atmosphere, Mr Tanchev and Mr Swaelen emphasised the great importance of the latest constructive Soviet initiatives and of the socialist countries' proposals for strengthening world peace and security.

KONSTANTIN TELLALOV SPEAKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

AU131618 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, August 13, (BTA) -- Mr. Konstantin Tellalov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the disarmament conference in Geneva, spoke at a plenary session of the conference.

He stressed that in the resolution of the most important disarmament issue - the banning of nuclear weapon tests, the conference did not succeed in using the favourable political moment after the announcement by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests more than a year ago which created favourable conditions for a mutual renunciation of such tests.

It should be regretted, he stressed, that so far the U.S. has shown no desire to regard this possibility with the necessary seriousness. It is with justification that the international public is expecting a positive answer to the numerous appeals addressed to the U.S. Government by prominent statesmen, public organizations and the U.S. Congress itself. The Bulgarian representative welcomed the new ideas of the leaders of the "Dehli Group of Six countries" adopted at their meeting in Mexico.

Mr. Konstantin Tellalov also set forth some ideas prompted by the discussions on the issue of nuclear disarmament at the conference concerning the Soviet programme for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. He proposed the consideration of the possibility for setting up a sub-committee of the five nuclear states to negotiate on these and other issues of nuclear disarmament with the aim of contributing to the multilateral discussions of the issue at the disarmament conference.

Dwelling on the issue of preventing the transference of the arms race into space, Mr. Konstantin Tellalov noted that the discussions in the special committee on this issue have marked certain aspects of a getting closer of the stands. This makes it necessary to raise the status of the present work to the level of purposeful negotiations next years. The concrete proposals for adopting a definition of the notion strike space weapons made by the delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, the USSR, Venezuela, China and Sri Lanka which showed great similarity in their opinions concerning the banning of this type of weapons have contributed to this.

Mr. Konstantin Tellalov stressed that the U.S. is trying to impede the work to this purpose.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation noted the progress achieved on the issue of banning chemical weapons. The intensive consultations on all aspects of the future convention held by the delegations of the USSR and the U.S. as well as the wide-ranging multilateral activities at the respective negotiations of the conference have considerably contributed to this.

By way of conclusion Mr. Konstantin Tellalov noted that the session has not yielded considerable results. The conference did not succeed in turning the hopes of the international public for progress in disarmament -- this priority sphere in international relations, into concrete results.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CUBA'S CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

AU140810 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the [PCC] Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the State Council of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a telegram congratulating him on his 60th birthday.

The telegram stresses Comrade Castro's long-standing meritorious activity at the head of the party and the state, in the international communist and workers movement, as well as his significant share in strengthening further the revolutionary achievements and in the development of the socialist system of the Republic of Cuba.

The telegram also highly values his personal contribution to the deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCC, and between the nations of the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba.

At the same time, Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated Comrade Castro on being awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald. For the coming years, he wished him good health and many successes in his responsible work for the well-being of the PCC and the Cuban people, and in the common struggle for the cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

KEMPNY, OTHERS ATTEND CPCZ OFFICIAL'S FUNERAL

LD131058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A funeral for Jan Majcharcik, a long-standing CPCZ official, holder of the Order of the Victorious February, the Order of Labor and other distinctions, took place in the Great Ceremonial hall of Strasnice crematorium in Prague today. He died at age 63 on 5 August. Together with the family of the deceased, attending the funeral were Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Ladislav Adamec, first deputy premier of the Czech Government; heads of the departments of the party Central Committee; deputy chairmen and ministers of the Federal and Czech Governments; and other representatives from our political and public life. The guests included a delegation from the North Moravian region.

RELATIONS WITH FRG'S SPD SAID 'ON GOOD LEVEL'

LD131911 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn Aug 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Relations between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) are on a good level and both parties want to promote them, their officials said at their consultations here today.

Attending the consultations were Michal Stafanak, head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department, Peter Glotz and Hans-Eberhard Dingels, SPD secretaries, and SPD military-political expert Karsten Voigt.

They discussed international issues, questions connected with initiatives to create zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons in Europe and agreed on further steps, contacts between the two parties in the coming period, and relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

During his stay in the FRG, Michal Stefanak met with chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies. They informed each other about the fulfillment of tasks set by the recent congresses of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the German Communist Party, and discussed the two parties' cooperation.

CTK PREVIEWS U.S.-MEXICAN TALKS

LD120847 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 12 Aug 86

["CTK Comment on Forthcoming Visit of Mexican President to USA" -- CTK headline]

[By Pavel Zavadil]

[Text] Mexico City Aug 12 (CTK) -- President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico opens an official visit to the United States tomorrow at a time when the diplomatic language describes Mexican-American relations as "normal".

The president will hold difficult talks, as many outstanding problems exist between the two countries, and Mexico has close economic links with the United States but wants to preserve its political independence.

In the first place, the talks can be expected to confirm the different approach of the two states to the problems of Central America. Mexico strives within the Contadora Group for a political solution of the crisis. Washington thus accuses it and other members of the group of "patronizing Nicaragua whose Sandinist regime the USA wants to overthrow.

Unfortunately, no positive response has been drawn in the United States by another initiative in which Mexico has a share, the appeal of the "Delhi Six" for a halt to nuclear tests and militarization of outer space.

Although the groups general tone during last week's Ixtapa meeting was relatively cautious towards the United States, the appeal doubtlessly concerned the very points the USA is not willing to abandon. The Ixtapa Appeal is for U.S. President Ronald Reagan another reason to look at his Mexican guest with a certain amount of suspicion.

However, the talks are to be focused on economic and financial issues. Their importance is given by the fact that Mexico is the third biggest trade partner of the United States after Canada and Japan, and the USA is the biggest trade partner of Mexico, as two-thirds of Mexican exports head to the USA.

At present, Mexico has to counter a hostile campaign developed against it by certain circles in the United States. The masterminds of this campaign assert that Mexico's economy is on the brink of collapse and the extent of the crisis poses the threat of an uncontrolled social explosion, that Mexico could simply turn into a "new Iran" in the immediate vicinity of the United States. President Miguel de la Madrid wants to refute these assertions which make his country a little trustworthy partner and its government indignant.

But Mexico's economic situation is very difficult. Its foreign debt amounts to almost 100,000 million dollars, inflation is estimated at 80 per cent and unemployment stands at 14 per cent officially, but other sources say that 50 per cent of the labour force are jobless or partially employed. The situation is greatly complicated by the current decline in oil prices.

The Washington talks will probably cover also Mexicans' illegal crossing into the USA in quest of work, the pollution of Mexican border areas with industrial waste from the USA, and last but not least the problem of drugs.

POLICE BREAK UP CATHOLIC PILGRIMS' RALLY

AU140859 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Peter Gnam report]

[Excerpt] Vienna/Bratislava -- An unprecedented incident occurred during a pilgrimage to the Gaboldov Shrine of the Virgin near Bratislava: CSSR police turned their dogs on the pilgrims, who were mostly young people; the believers were attacked by the animals and injured. According to the Catholic Press Service, many women and children were among the victims.

The first incident took place in the Slovak city of Bardejov. When the pilgrims had recovered from this shock, the horrible scenes were repeated in a forest near the Gaboldov Shrine. Once again a canine unit of the CSSR police attacked the pilgrims and broke up a group of about 800 people, among them also women and children. Clothes were torn, many people were injured in falls and by bites.

In spite of the interference of the CSSR regime, about 30,000 people gathered for the pilgrimage in Bagoldov. More than 4,000 private cars were recorded in the village, which has about 500 inhabitants. Many youth groups undertook a more than 30-km walk on foot. After a night of prayer Chaplain Marton from Bardejov celebrated High Mass. In his sermon he expressed his admiration for the young people, who had been treated so badly in his city, because they had continued the pilgrimage in spite of the incident. For this reason CSSR police, who had been present during the church service, ordered the chaplain to appear at a security police interrogation. [passage omitted]

BORDER GUARD ESCAPES TO AUSTRIA 13 AUG

AU140900 Vienna KURIER in German 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] On the morning of 13 August a CSSR border soldier managed to escape across the Iron Curtain near Retz, Lower Austria, amid a hail of bullets from his "comrades." A colleague who also wanted to flee is still missing. The drama occurred only a few kilometers from the place where two Czechs recently made their daring escape on a high-tension cable. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES NEW SOVIET COMMANDER

LD131614 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Heinz Kessler today received Valeriy Belikov, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSFG]. Army General Kessler congratulated Valeriy Belikov on his appointment to the responsible position and wished him success. The two discussed the current military-political situation and the further consolidation of the class and armed alliance between the National People's Army and the GSFG.

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA RECEIVES GERLACH

LD131741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Managua, 13 Aug (ADN) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has thanked the GDR for the extensive solidarity help for the Nicaraguan people given since the start of the Sandinist revolution. He received Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and leader of the GDR state delegation which is visiting Nicaragua, at the end of his visit. Both politicians condemned the open aggression of U.S. imperialism against the peace-loving people of Nicaragua. Prof Dr Gerlach paid tribute to Nicaragua's great efforts in defending its sovereignty and independence and for the further strengthening of the Sandinist popular revolution.

The interlocutors emphatically supported the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Only a broad results-oriented dialogue of reason and goodwill could make it possible to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to reach a new phase of detente. Finally, the two politicians evaluated the continuous and extensive development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Nicaragua in the most varied areas as an eloquent expression of the close friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

HONECKER RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD131744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a cordial meeting on Wednesday with the secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Jaime Hernandez-Baquero Crombet.

Erich Honecker praised the results of the comprehensive cooperation and deepening of fraternal relations between the two parties and states and stressed their great importance in the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

KADAR, GORBACHEV GREET RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

AU131310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Aug 86 p 7

[MTI report: "The International Congress of Russian Language Teachers Begins in Budapest"]

[Summary] The Sixth World Congress of the International Federation of Russian Language and Literature Teachers (MAPRJAL) began in the Budapest Congress Center on 11 August. The 6-day congress will deal with academic methods of language teaching and questions of new trends in Russian language and literature research.

Representatives of the 300-strong Soviet delegation met the Hungarian and international press, and the head of the delegation, Artur Belov, deputy minister for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Soviet Union [name, title as published], explained the plan "to meet all the teachers who have come from socialist countries, as well as from developing and capitalist countries."

The following leading officials attended the conference: Vaclav Cisar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation and first deputy to the minister of education in the CSSR; Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Politburo; Ference Ratkai, deputy minister of education; Zoltan Szepevolgyi, chairman of the Budapest Metropolitan Council; Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society; Ferenc Papp, chairman of the Society of Russian Language and Literature Teachers in Hungary; Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union accredited to Budapest; Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Boris Stukalin read out the following greetings letter sent by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee:

"I send my warmest greeting to the Sixth International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, which is being held in Budapest, the capital city of socialist Hungary.

"The present trends of development in the world require the constructive cooperation of all countries and peoples around the globe. Language learning has a special role in establishing these relations. A good example of this is the Russian language. Along with other languages, it is widely used for developing understanding and cooperation among various countries; it promotes mutually advantageous international economic relations, and provides good service for socialist economic integration based on the principles of equality and mutual assistance. It plays an important role in the rapid and fruitful exchange of experience and knowledge, and in the development of progressive culture.

"Scientific and literary works, as well as technical-technological and political information materials, from various languages are regularly published in Russian, and in large quantities. Thus, the Russian language is one of the most informative [leginformativabb] languages today. Literature written in Russian has served and serves the exchange of the general cultural values of mankind and the spiritual and moral libation and enrichment of man. In these unsettled times it urges people to protect our earth from a nuclear catastrophe. "Your congress is taking place in the year of peace. The Soviet people, who actively support the efforts and actions of all peace-loving people of goodwill, is proud that the Russian language is considered a language of peace and friendship and the language of the 27th CPSU Congress appeal for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

"Our world requires the efforts of all to strengthen the multifaceted spiritual cooperation and confidence among peoples. Your federation, which unites Russian language specialists from 70 countries, contains enormous possibilities for fulfilling this noble and indeed historic mission. I wish you success in your work for the benefit of peace and progress."

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, also sent a letter to the congress as follows:

"On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, friends of the Russian language and literature, and myself, I express my respectful greetings to you, the delegates of the Sixth International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, and to all of our welcome guests.

"We are very glad to be able to stage the international congress of Russian language experts from many countries of the world.

"The learning and teaching of a language is a laborious activity that calls for endurance, but it is also rewarding. Engels was convinced already in 1875 that "the language itself and the literature discovered is a princely reward for the trouble taken to study the Russian language, which is one of the richest and most powerful languages..." There is no need to provide special proof for the fact that many people in many countries are convinced of this.

"For us, Hungarians, the Russian language conveys the political and scientific achievements and rich culture of the friendly Soviet people, and at the same time, provides assistance in transmitting our own values to the Soviet people and spreading them widely with the help of this universal language. The socialist transformation has created favorable conditions in our homeland for teaching languages to masses of people, and today there are hundreds of thousands who understand and speak Russian. We consider this of great value to our society and culture. All people deserve appreciation who consider the teaching of the Russian language and literature their vocation and who with their work help the enrichment of our culture.

"The International Federation of Russian Language and Literature Teachers fulfills an important and useful mission. By way of organizing international cooperation, it helps the development of Russian language teaching in almost all parts of the world, and thus helps to spread the classical and current Soviet culture. With this activity it makes an important contribution to deepening understanding, friendship, and cooperation among the peoples.

"I am convinced that your conference, making public property of new scientific results, good methods, and useful experience, will promote the realization of the noble aims of this international federation. I wish the congress successful and good work, and I also hope that the honored delegates, our guests, enjoy their stay in our homeland."

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

LD140923 Budapest MTI in English 0842 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI) -- Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG carries a commentary by its Moscow correspondent on Soviet-American relations under the heading "Amidst Consultations".

"The world pays the utmost attention to every step made by the Soviet Union and the United States. This is why the two-day consultation of experts in Moscow was closely followed although it was only a part of the system of Soviet-American relations which is analyzed in Moscow as an entity. Moscow also pays attention to how much U.S. manifestations are in compliance with what the two leaders agreed upon during their last year's summit," namely that they will not allow the arms race to extend to outer space and will do everything possible to curb the lethal race on earth.

"Reagan's reply letter to Gorbachev did not come up to the standards, and neither did the presidential and other official statements made since the letter," states the paper pointing out that Moscow observers do not find anything in the American letter indicating what is suggested by the Western press as a "readiness to compromise."

"The Soviet Union has always had and will have the means to prevent the tilting of the strategic balance of power attempted by some U.S. circles interested in armament. However, if Washington intends to use the talks with the Soviets as a shield to cover armament, the Soviet Union will not be a party to it. On the other hand, Moscow most certainly will be a party to all efforts promoting the cause of disarmament," NEPSZABADSAG stresses.

LOCAL PRESS REPORTS ON CHINA SUMMARIZED

AU131708 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 8 August on pages 1, 2 and 3 carries three items on China as follows: 1 120-word MTI report on the return of ex-patriates entitled: "Entry to China -- New Practice of Visiting Relatives; a 390-word report by "T.S." from Moscow entitled, "Chinese Exhibition in Moscow -- After 30 Years"; and a 300-word book review by "Br" entitled, "China, Packed in Chrysanthemums," dealing with the book "Chinese Kaleidoscope" written by Jozsef P. Szabo. NEPSZAVA on 8 August on pages 1, 2, and 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Laszlo Fodor, first of a series of an unspecified number, dealing with China under the title, "Nearer to China -- in the Citadels of History."

The MTI report on MAGYAR HIRLAP notes that the new entry regulations were introduced in China and "a spokesman of the Ministry of Public Security said that a lot of Chinese living overseas who used to be described as "antirevolutionaries have visited the country recently."

MAGYAR HIRLAP's "T.S." in his report from Moscow gives a factual description of the present Chinese exhibition and notes that this event provides "an additional barometer showing that there is a demand and there are possibilities and intentions for fostering friendship among peoples of Europe and Asia."

MAGYAR HIRLAP's book review author remarks that in spite of certain negative aspects of the book's structure, and it is only "one of many in recent years about China", "it is a real pleasure to read, and this gives the credit for the country in the East."

The article by Fodor in NEPSZAVA is introduced on page 1 by two photos of the Great Wall and continues on pages 2 and 3 with an article describing the tour made in China by the author.

DEPUTY INDUSTRY MINISTER REVIEWS COAL MINING

LD131913 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI) -- Certain topical issues of Hungarian coal mining were the subject of a statement given by Gyula Czipper, deputy minister of industry, to MTI. Among other things, he said that based on detailed economic calculations it can be concluded that regarding the costs of Hungarian coal extraction, it can compete with world market oil prices. Open face lignite mining is the most economic form. However, of the 36 mines operated, 14 operate at a loss with a total output of two million tons of coal a year. To insure the long term competitiveness of coal mining the State Planning Commission has resolved upon a development and product pattern transformation project which calls for maintaining the current level of coal production, but within this, of expanding lignite output which can be extracted most economically. The project calls for a reduction of mining in depth, and the most uneconomic mines to the same ratio that open faced lignite is to be advanced.

Correspondingly, by the end of the plan period, within the total of 24 million tons of coal extracted per annum, open face mining will be increased by two million tons, and underground shafts will be reduced by the same amount. The reduction will affect of 14 pits operating at a loss. In most of them, the coal resource will be exhausted in the years to come anyway. The miners as well as the valuable machinery and installations will be relocated to operate in the neighbouring mines that are to be advanced on long term, which are currently suffering a shortage of manpower. Regarding certain underground shafts it is still possible to improve production economy, and if this succeeds, then operation can of course be continued.

Central measures have created favourable conditions for advancing coal mining and for improving the living and working conditions of the mines. Based on government measures the people working in the coal mines received a 9 per cent wage increase last year, and this year their wages will go up 10 per cent. Mining staffs have become stabilized and in fact in the first half of the year there were more people working in the mines than in the corresponding period last year. In the past six weeks there has been a further rise in the number of miners.

SOVIET PLANE CRASHES DURING TRAINING FLIGHT

LD131816 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] This afternoon, while carrying out its training task, a Soviet military aircraft crashed into a house in the village of Andornaktalya, in the county of Heves, because of a technical fault. As a consequence of the accident, one of the civilian inhabitants sustained light injuries. There was material damage in the neighboring houses. Arrangements have been made to repair the damage.

JARUZELSKI TOURS FARMS IN NORTHERN POLAND

LD132331 Warsaw PAP in English 2204 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 13 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski paid today a surprise visit to Lebork region (Slupsk Voivodship, northern Poland) where he met with harvesters and employees of farming service units.

At the start of his visit Wojciech Jaruzelski familiarized himself with the work of employees of grain stores and the local mill, displaying interest in the process of grain procurement.

Next he visited the state farm Pogorszewo where he among other things inquired about the supply of pesticides, learning that it was fairly good, although not without shortages of certain agents. Referring to this, Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, who accompanied Jaruzelski, said that next year farmers would be provided with the hitherto lacking agents.

Jaruzelski also had a talk with operators of combine-harvesters, asking them among other things about the work of their machines.

An assistant at a food-store in the village of Janowice which Wojciech Jaruzelski visited next, said that supplies of basic products were good, the customers did not complain. Some of them thought the supplies could be better, but failed to name concrete articles.

Wojciech Jaruzelski next met with representatives of the local party organization displaying interest in their work after the 10th Congress. The answer was that the delegates continued to hold meetings with workers of industrial plants and villagers. Their discussions focus on how to materialize the congress resolution in the best and most efficient way.

The most important is, Jaruzelski said, that the congress commitments be implemented by everyone and everywhere.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's tour of the Lebork region also included the village of Krepa where a combine was gathering oats from the field of Henryk Popiel. "Are you satisfied with this year's harvest?" asked the general. "Yes", the answer was.

The farmer was not critical about the work of farmers' machinery and servicing cooperatives (SKR), but he said he would welcome more farmer's programmes on TV, the number of which has been recently reduced. "Not only should they be more numerous, but also better," Jaruzelski stressed.

The general also visited the family of farmer Gerard Makurad living nearby. Three generations of the family live in a newly constructed eight-room house. This year's crops are better than last year. That is why there will be enough both for us and the state, Gerard Makurad stressed.

The farmer's wife, Agnieszka cordially invited the general into the house. The family's talk with Wojciech Jaruzelski concerned local administration, agricultural services and village culture clubs.

Parting company with the hosts, General Jaruzelski spoke with respect of farmers' toil, stressing that they could count on further help of the state in raising the efficiency of their farms and in improving the living conditions in the countryside.

Also today, Wojciech Jaruzelski visited pathfinders' camps near Lubiatow, Gdansk Voivodship, from the Katowice headquarters of the Polish Pathfinders' Union.

The campers, satisfied with their stay at the seaside, told Jaruzelski about the interesting programme, good food and care they had been enjoying at the camp. Wojciech Jaruzelski also visited one of sub-camps, hosting Czechoslovak pioneers from Ostrava.

"I wish you successful holidays till the end of your Polish visit. Regards to your parents from Polish friends," the general said.

Talking to the families of workers from numerous factories from Opole and Silesia who are spending their vacations nearby, Wojciech Jaruzelski was particularly interested in the procedure of applying for a factory-sponsored holiday, its costs, the amount of money paid by a family member, and the functioning of local restaurants and shops. All opinions on the subject were positive.

POLITBURO EXAMINES CONGRESS DECISION FULFILLMENT

LD132158 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 13 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau at its session yesterday examined and approved the plan of realization of the PUWP 10th Congress' resolution in its part relating to the schooling system, higher education, science and scientific-technological progress. It was stressed that the attainment of goals set in these areas would be particularly important for the fulfillment of the congress decisions.

This the first schedule of such type which expands the tasks contained the congress documents. Other schedules are in the offing. They will be examined during successive sessions of the Political Bureau. Together they will make up a plan of the Central Committee's work, which will be assessed during the nearest CC session.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Political Bureau a broad campaign will be conducted of disseminating the knowledge of the attainments of the 10th Congress in milieus representing education, science, higher schools, scientific and research centres as well as among the employees of competent ministries and central offices.

Basal party organizations in educational centres, higher schools, science and research institutes, scientific and scientific-technical organizations have been obliged to come out with the initiative of the respective units preparing their own programmes of implementation of the 10th Congress' resolution.

With the necessity of raising the level and effectiveness of education and upbringing a committee of experts will be formed still this year which is to draft proposal of how to improve the system of national education.

It is necessary to aim towards making secondary level education, through various forms, universal among the working class.

It is necessary to modify the hitherto system of education, additional training and improvement of qualifications of the didactic cadre.

It is the Political Bureau's recommendation to raise the rank and modernize vocational schooling.

A long-term programme of development of higher education will be prepared. The congress resolution contains such an obligation.

In keeping with the recommendations of the congress an active policy will be pursued of creating young scientific cadres representing highest qualifications.

Examining the questions of science and scientific-technological progress the Political Bureau pointed to the necessity to take account of the suggestions ensuing from the documents of the 10th PUWP Congress in the draft national socio-economic plan for 1986-1990 in its part pertaining to science and technological development. The Political Bureau stressed the responsibility of the government and administration organs as well as of scientific and scientific-technical institutions for the thorough realization of the government programme of implementation of the resolution of the 3rd Congress of Polish Science.

A comprehensive evaluation and attestation of organizational structures is to be carried out in all the scientific centres. Programmes will be urgently put into effect whose aim is to modernize the scientific-research apparatus and experimental base, to improve the system of supplying scientific-research units with materials and equipment.

Work is to be stepped up on the modification of rules regulating the principles of specialization of engineers and technicians.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the state of preparations for 1986-1987 school year.

The Political Bureau pointed to the significant progress in the solution of some difficult problems affecting the situation in education and especially the problem of supplying students with textbooks.

The Political Bureau pointed to the necessity of showing great care in introducing changes in the programmes of secondary level schools. New subjects and themes -- preparatory instruction in economics, law and philosophy, problems of contemporary civilization, scientific information, elements of computer science, protection and shaping of natural environment, selected problems of pedagogics and psychology, and religions -- expand the students' knowledge of the contemporary world.

The Political Bureau firmly stressed the need to constantly improve the conditions of the schools's work, to raise the social and material prestige of teachers.

The Political Bureau examined the idea of creating innovation promoting units. The chief aim of these flexible organizational structures would be to prepare and urgently introduce into production inventions, technical and technological projects. This new form will facilitate direct participation of scientists and inventors in preparing and starting the production.

The Political Bureau found the idea of establishing the units in question purposeful and necessary.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MECHANIZED ARMY UNIT

AU131316 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Major S. Jukaszewski report: "Recognition for Soldierly Toil"]

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, paid a visit to a mechanized Army unit undergoing exercises. Addressing a meeting of military personnel on the premises, he stressed that following the 10th PZPR Congress we will work with equal dedication, but more rationally. We are seeking better work methods in many spheres of military service. For life and service must be better organized, and results must be higher. This is the requirement of the times and our party duty.

In his speech, the minister indicated the value of personal meetings. They make mutual acquaintance possible. It is during meetings with people and contacts with units that one can assess best of all whether orders and instructions are properly received and carried out. Personal contact with subordinates is much more valuable than even accurate reports.

The immediate future requires a new approach toward our tasks. The reserves which permit better results are inherent in the organization of our lives and inside ourselves, in our consciousness. It is still necessary to convince everyone about the chances that have been revealed by the 10th Congress, because only together can we achieve the goals that have been set. That is why the authority of the party, and thus of every member, every comrade, is so very important. The party exercises not only a leading role, but also one of service toward the nation. This must never be forgotten. In order to meet the tasks that have been set, every party member must serve as an example for others. His conduct must be immaculate. Such a example also involves creative energy and intellectual unrest, up-to-date work, and a constant aim to win -- to use military language -- new bridgeheads.

What is needed first of all in our work? The minister of national defense indicated principle-minded conduct, beginning with oneself. There must also be no shortage of principle-mindedness in the conduct of subordinates. Boldness is essential in altering rules of conduct and finding better solutions. Otherwise will have no progress.

In the Army, a directive issued by the minister of national defense establishes goals for the immediate future, formulates tasks and problems, and sets path of action. There is much in common between such a directive and what was said during the meeting, but taking advantage of the postcongress atmosphere and guiding oneself by the stimuli emerging from the congress resolution, it will be possible to present new tasks in many spheres. And that is how we will behave in the Armed Forces, F. Siwicki said.

F. Siwicki referred in great detail to all the ideas, proposals, and conclusions voiced during the meeting. He thanked everyone for the sincere and honest presentation of issues and problems. Expressing his recognition for the level of training of the mechanized soldiers, he conveyed words of soldierly thanks for the training efforts. He also wished everyone satisfaction is performing the difficult profession of leader and soldier.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU

AU131144 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Tomasz Drzewosowski, deputy head of the Government Press Bureau, to Piotr Radziszewski: "I Know More Than Anyone Else" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Radziszewski] Before meeting you, I asked my friends whether they knew about your press bureau's work, but none of them knew anything for certain and many of them associated it exclusively with Minister Urban....

[Drzewosowski] The government press spokesman is unable to deal with everything himself and has to have a bureau, in which the staff prepares information for him and tries to guess the questions that foreign journalists may put to him. The news conferences, which are a source of information for many Poles, do not answer all questions about government work. This information is only a part of our work.

[Radziszewski] How many people does your bureau employ?

[Drzewosowski] There are between 10 and 20 permanent employees in it. Adam Dunalewicz, who is the head of the bureau, deputizes for the government press spokesman. The average age of our employees is very low -- 35 years. [passage omitted]

[Radziszewski] Do you participate in the sessions of the Government Presidium, the Council of Ministers, and other government bodies?

[Drzewosowski] Certainly.

[Radziszewski] They are supposed to last several hours. How is it possible to write extensive communiques on such sessions and have them ready for PAP's evening edition?

[Drzewosowski] We are supplied with the relevant materials in advance and are thus able to draft an initial version of a communique. By participating in these sessions we are able to modify the communiques.

[Radziszewski] Please, do not feel offended, but these communiques are hardly readable in most cases....

[Drzewosowski] We see that their language is clear and transparent, but it impossible for us to avoid certain official phrases. After all, communiques have to be treated as documents. [passage omitted]

[Radziszewski] Could you disclose some secrets of the sessions you attend...?

[Drzewosowski] The character of sessions depends on their agenda. Premier Messner hates verbosity and is especially opposed to it. As soon as he notes that a speaker wanders off the subject, he knows how to drop a strong hint by looking at his watch and by being nasty even to ministers.

[Radziszewski] Informing the people about government work is one thing, but what about the flow of information to the government?

[Drzewosowski] Several of our staff carefully scutinize an enormous number of dailies and periodicals and make briefs for the premier and vice premiers to read.

[Radziszewski] Do the premier and vice premier have time to read such information?

[Drzewoszewski] When I was the press spokesman for Minister Oliwa, Premier Jaruzelski and Vice Premier Messner used to send us excerpts from the press briefs, on some of which you could see exclamation or question marks written in red pencil and signed by General Jaruzelski. This was a signal for us to investigate at once and to inform the people about our findings.

[Radziszewski] It is nice to hear this, but you will no doubt agree that people view ministers as figures who are interested only in important state affairs and who have no time for petty issues....

[Drzewoszewski] We should portray politicians as normal individuals. Of course, the premier and vice premier should inspire trust, and this is best done by being likable.

[Radziszewski] Whose fault is it that we know nothing about the private lives of our politicians?

[Drzewosowski] I know what you have in mind. The thing is that people in general and not only those in high positions are often reluctant to speak about themselves. Fortunately, considerable changes are in progress in this regard.

[Radziszewski] In the seventies we had many taboos, and much information about, say, mining or farming was suppressed. What is the situation now?

[Drzewosowski] There is no taboo subject now, and the government works openly. Of course, this does not apply to such subjects as, say, defense. The best proof of the government's credibility is its conduct in the complicated situation following the Chernobyl accident. Our information was prompt and complete, and only those averse to us could have failed to note this. An unprecedented thing: Very soon we will publish an extensive report on Chernobyl. The U.S. Government has never managed to do so in the case of much more serious accidents. [passage omitted]

GABRIELA REMBISZ INTERVIEWED ON PARTY CAREER

AU111805 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by Gabriela Rembisz, PZPR Politburo candidate member, to Krystyna Sonntag: "I Am Able To Count On The People I Represent" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Sonntag] How do people in your community view your election to the Politburo? No doubt their congratulations went hand in hand with their secret hopes that you would make it easier for them to obtain materials, apartments, and so on....

[Rembisz] The people who know me certainly do not have such hopes. I stated my views on the role of workers in the party leadership as far back as 1981. At that time many people thought that workers would be just figureheads in the Politburo. We had many arguments on this subject. I said that the workers' presence in the Politburo was very important and most necessary because problems can be best seen not only from the "top." [passage omitted]

[Sonntag] Did you not think that your presence among professional politicians with practical experience and knowledge gained over many years would paralyze your ability to act? It is important to transmit signals from the grassroots, but it is easy under new circumstances to decide that these signals apply to issues that are too detailed and that it is not worth bringing them to the attention of the figures who determine overall problems.

[Rembisz] I did not think so. I have plenty of courage and I never plan my speeches. I open my mouth as soon as something is against my convictions. Besides, the PZPR first secretary is sincerely interested in what we have to say and leaves no stone unturned to get information. It is difficult for me to be affected by jitters in such an atmosphere. Nor am I afraid that I will fail to see what bothers the people and what problems they want to be attended to because they tell me at meetings about their worries and offer their help in collecting the necessary evidence. I can certainly count on them.

This is why I think that the Politburo really needs workers as its members, but I also think that one should not be a Politburo member for more than one term, because 5 years is a long time and one can easily lose contact with one's community and genuine ties with one's fellow workers in view of so many duties one has to cope with.

[Sonntag] You represent workers and their problems, but often these problems are actually parochial interests of individual groups.

[Rembisz] I realize these dangers and I especially realize that I have entered a period of my life marked by most hectic activities. Meeting follows upon meeting. Still, I am about to sort out this situation because I must have time for further study. I have always been a voracious reader, but now I must discriminate and read what must be read. I am interested in the economic reform and in finding out how its mechanisms function and where they become jammed.

I have learned a lot from my factory work about mechanisms and about people and I know that it is not only the shortages of materials, but also our attitude toward work that prevent us from improving our situation. Still, I can see that the economic reform continues to produce results and that the slogan that you are paid for what you really do continues to become increasingly popular. What is more, people want to be evaluated by their actual performance.

It is only obvious that I also encounter demagogy and attempts to promote one's own selfish interests at the expense of the community. However, the thing is that I attend meetings and discussions not only to listen to what others have to say, but also to argue in favor of what is right.

There are many problems to be solved, including the problem of managers and supervisors. Few people are ready to work as managers and supervisors. When I was offered a Politburo membership I immediately thought that it would be difficult to find a foreman to replace me. People who bear responsibility and organize work for workers should be paid good wages and should be assured of authority so that the best will volunteer for such jobs. Workers know very well what is at stake.

[Sonntag] What about the new foreman?

[Rembisz] There will be trouble because I am unable to stay on as foreman. With so many duties to fulfill I would only be a burden for my brigade. I do not want to create friction. I will stay on in the Stomil plant and will deal with the quality of products or with other issues, depending on needs, but I will be responsible only for myself. This is what honesty demands.

PAP REPORTS MEASURES TO CURB ALCOHOLISM

LD122059 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 -- The Presidium of the Government Commission for countering alcoholism has examined the effects of measures taken so far to curb this social ill. Although the phenomenon of alcoholism is still widespread and the number of alcohol-dependent and hard-drinking persons is not decreasing, certain positive effects have been attained in some domains, it was stated.

First of all, a tougher procedure has been adopted towards persons selling or serving alcohol in defiance of the anti-alcohol law. Over 7.4 thousand persons were sentenced by courts last year in such cases, which is four times more than in 1984. Regulations of the law have also been more thoroughly executed in work establishments.

There were 27 thousand alcohol selling outlets operating in Poland last year which amounts to four-fifths of the limit set by the law.

Medical centres treating alcoholics had 3.1 thousand beds available last year which met the demand in two-thirds only. Nonetheless, further medical institutions of this kind are under construction.

The action to curb alcoholism does not lack financial backing. The anti-alcohol fund amounted last year to nearly 6 billion zloties. More than a half of this sum has been allocated for development of alcoholism treating medical centres, while 800 millions have been spent on assistance benefits for alcohol-dependent persons or members of their families.

PRON Chairman on Alcoholism

AU071224 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 2

[Statement by Professor Anna Przeclawska, chairman of the PRON National Council's Family Commission; date and place not given -- first two paragraphs are a PAP introduction]

[Excerpts] The most damaging consequences of alcoholism are those that affect the family. Despite the efforts being made by the state and by many social organizations and institutions, including church institutions, the struggle against this harmful habit is continuing to yield too few positive results.

Professor Anna Przeclawska, chairman of the PRON National Council's views the effect of alcoholism on the family and the ways in which this phenomenon can be combated.

"The questions of the relationship between alcoholism and family life can be viewed from two angles. On the other hand, alcoholism disrupts family life, causes marital breakdowns, and leads to divorce and social isolation. On the other hand, a healthy family, one that functions properly, provides its members with a feeling of social and emotional security and constitutes the best possible defense against alcoholism."
[passage omitted]

"One cause of alcoholism is the inability to establish and develop relationships with other people without the use of alcohol. Difficulties in communicating create an emotional void, which is filled, unfortunately, with a glass of vodka. [paragraph continues]

This contemptible custom is deeply rooted in many milieus as it has played an important and inappropriate role in traditional Polish ways for a very long time." [paragraph omitted]

"This spring, the PRON National Council's Executive Committee began a legal action at the Constitutional Tribunal against the institutions responsible for implementing the regulations in the law on education for sobriety and combating alcoholism. These institutions have been failing to observe some of the provisions of that law, especially those concerning the ease with which alcoholic beverages can be obtained. The initiative launched by the church is also valuable. In its appeal for national sobriety, the Episcopate of the Roman Catholic Church stressed the need to reduce the number of outlets selling alcohol and to observe drinking age regulations. Announcements that alcohol is harmful to health by themselves are not enough to reduce the scale of the phenomenon.

"The key to solving the alcoholism problem also lies in the economic sphere. The sale and distribution of alcohol is an important source of national income. Various ways are being sought in the economy to improve the state budgetary situation, but one can get the impression that we sometimes fail to opt for the simplest solutions. We must seriously consider which of the following two options is better: changing the pattern of collective consumption or continuing with the solutions that have been applied hitherto, despite their negative consequences."

RCP LEADERSHIP GREETS MANESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU111701 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Aug 86 p 5

["Letter Addressed by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee to Comrade Manea Manescu on His 70th Birthday"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Manea Manescu:

On your 70th birthday, we have the great pleasure of extending to you, from the bottom of our hearts, warmest congratulations and wishes for a long and happy life, on behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

On this festive occasion, we would also like to express our sentiments of regard and appreciation for your long activity, which you continue to carry out in a revolutionary spirit and competent manner, for promoting the party's noble ideals of building socialism and communism in Romania. We highly value your important contribution -- in the highly responsible position entrusted to you, as member of the Political Executive Committee and vice president of the State Council -- in implementing the great plans and programs for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and our party-state policy of ceaselessly raising the working people's material and cultural living standard and promoting a broad international cooperation with progressive forces everywhere in order to attain mankind's aspirations for peace, understanding, and progress.

Dear Comrade Manea Manescu, we wish many happy years, much health and power of work, and ever greater satisfactions in your entire work, so as to further make an active contribution to successfully implementing the historic decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress and the bright program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism.

On your birthday, we warmly wish you "many happy returns of the day!"

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE 13 AUG

AU131317 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1238 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/8/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Wednesday at Snagov 'Izzat Farid Abu al-Rub', permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, alongside best wishes of health and happiness.

Thanking for the message, the president of Romania conveyed his greetings to the PLO leader and wished him health and success in his whole work.

During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's stance on a political negotiated settlement in the Middle East and a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the area. Stress was laid in the context on the significance of an international conference under UN aegis to be attended by all parties interested, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON REAGAN OPTIMISM OVER SUMMIT

LD131514 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] What could be the significance of the statement by U.S. President Reagan that his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev could be more successful than any other Soviet-U.S. summit in recent years and what is it based upon? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

U.S. President Reagan believes that in the course of this year he will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and that this meeting could be more successful than any other Soviet-U.S. summit in recent years. Such an optimistic statement has not been heard from either of the two sides and if it is based on true facts, this statement could mean that in the context of Soviet-U.S. relations all obstacles in the way of a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting have been overcome.

True, the Soviet Union, at least for the time being, does not share such optimism. However, this does not mean that it is equally, if not even more interested in the summit. In commentaries which have recently appeared in the Soviet press in connection with Reagan's answer to the June message by Mikhail Gorbachev, the U.S. President has been criticized for trying to create the impression in the United States and in the world press that the holding of the summit depends exclusively on the Soviet Union. This, according to Moscow, is not true, in connection with which many Soviet initiatives in the area of disarmament are cited, initiatives to which the United States has not reacted in the proper way, or has counteracted them with their own initiatives which do not offer a way out of the existing impasse. However, the present state of relations between the two superpowers is such that it can be believed with certainty that both sides, though perhaps not in equal measure, are making efforts to hold the summit and promote bilateral cooperation.

This is corroborated by the already arranged meeting between the foreign ministers as well as by many other meetings which have been held or are being prepared. One of these meetings, at the level of [words indistinct], ended only yesterday in Moscow. [Words indistinct] the consultations in Moscow were not useless. Otherwise, the problem of nuclear and space arms is one of the key problems in Soviet-U.S. relations which probably, [words indistinct]. The Reagan administration is not at present considering the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear tests, which could serve as an introduction to new agreements, nor is it abandoning "star wars" which, according to Moscow, could defeat all efforts toward disarmament. True, Reagan has not obtained all the necessary funds for his space program, but what has been obtained is sufficient for the implementation of the program. It only remains to be seen whether it will be done immediately or later, in 5 to 7 years, as Reagan announced in his response to the June message by Mikhail Gorbachev.

However, Reagan's statement in Chicago that his meeting this year with Mikhail Gorbachev could be more successful than any Soviet-U.S. summit in recent years should not be underestimated since such statements are not made without reason.

Of course, its significance can be assessed only when Moscow joins in Reagan's optimism, for which -- if there really has been an essential U-turn in Soviet-U.S. relations -- we shall not have to wait long. However, it would not be good if the opposite were to happen, that is, if the Soviet Union assesses this most recent statement by the U.S. President as yet another attempt to create the impression that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit depends only on the Soviet Union. Moscow certainly will not hesitate to do this if it assesses that Reagan is exaggerating.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC PAKISTAN TALKS

Karachi Discussions

For Karachi reportage on the 3-day state visit to Pakistan by Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidency, including talks held with Prime Minister Junejo and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Noorani, see the Pakistan section of the 12 August South Asia Daily Report and subsequent issues.

Visit Ends

LD131502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1431 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Karachi, August 13 (TANJUG) -- Conditions must be insured for the Afghan people alone to decide its fate, without foreign interference, Yugoslav state Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic has set out in a statement made to the Pakistani television.

Djuranovic, who today ended a three-day friendly and working visit to Pakistan, also said it was indispensable to reach a political solution which would guarantee the withdrawal of foreign troops from and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and Afghanistan's independent and non-aligned status.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER TOURS BOR, HOLDS TALKS

LD132154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Bor, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, spent today in Bor. He held talks with representatives of the intermunicipal community in the assembly of Bor municipality and then visited a copper mine. Accompanying the Burmese prime minister is Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council. [passage omitted]

Jovan Milosevic, chairman of the Bor Combine Management Board, and other representatives of this composite organization of associated labor, informed the visitors about production, management, and other topics. They talked about cooperation with partners in other countries, possibilities for cooperation with Burmese economic organizations, and the participation of Serbia in SFRY-Burmese cooperation. It was said that organizations in Serbia make a significant contribution to the development of economic and other forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Burma. [passage omitted]

The Burmese prime minister and his associates will return to Belgrade this afternoon.

REASONS FOR BERLIN WALL EXPLORED

AU131651 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Divided Europe has mixed feelings when remembering an unusual anniversary. A wall was built in Berlin on 13 August 1961 and since then it has divided the Eastern and Western parts of the city. What does the Wall mean for the Germans and for Europe today? Tebojsa Jankovic comments:

Termed by its builders at one time as an antifascist bulwark, the Berlin Wall soon became the symbol of a divided Germany and a Europe in confrontation, a compulsory trump card in inter-German bickering and a specific, gloomy tourist attraction. The previous purpose of the Wall differed from the declared one. Instead of protecting the citizens in the Eastern part from fascist infiltration from the West, as was said officially, it served as a usually insurmountable obstacle for the mass -- very much so -- migration to the West at the time.

The other side of the Wall viewed its erection as a welcome point in the propaganda war. The resources which had been arriving in West Berlin even before that were increased many times over, or thereby creating the most dazzling showcase of the consumer West, but also a rather unhappy place for everyday life, with the organized crime, drugs, prostitution, and other diseases of a big city.

However, regardless of all this, life in both Berlins as well as in both Germanies followed its own course, contradicting even some firmly rooted attitudes among German eastern and western neighbors. The thesis that the Wall, as well as the division of Germany, are just punishments for World War II, that Germany had started it and lost, has retained little of its credibility. Because, what is the punishment when West Germans have the highest standard of living in Western Europe and East Germans have the same in Eastern Europe? Bearing this in mind, particularly the fact that quick economic development has taken the motive for fleeing to the neighboring German state away from most GDR citizens, then one justifiably asks oneself how the Berlin Wall could exist to see its 25th anniversary with realistic prospects for that not being the last anniversary of the kind. Regardless of the sins of the past, it nevertheless seems that the Germans will continue to watch each other over the Wall, thanks mostly to the bloc presence. Being the most forward military, political, and propaganda ramparts of Warsaw and NATO pacts, East and West Berlin share the fate of both German states and divided Europe, although there are fewer and fewer reasons among the Berliners for barriers such as Berlin Wall.

KOSOVO PRESIDUM PRESIDENT ADDRESSES DJAKOVICA AKTIV

LD131938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Djakovica, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Any breakdown of the demographic structure of the population in Kosovo is dangerous and this is why the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province must be halted or brought within normal bounds. This was stated inter alia by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at a meeting with the political and economic aktiv of Djakovica today. Also taking part in the work of the meeting was Nazmi Mustafa, president of the Provincial Executive Council.

Speaking about the political-security situation in the municipality, Milan Slavkovic, secretary of the Djakovica LC municipal committee, stressed that it is more favorable, but not yet completely stable. There are still hostile slogans and leaflets, and there have, according to him, also been cases of the desecration of graves and damage to fields on the properties of Serbs and montenegrins, as well as hostile declarations. Slavkovic also noted that following a certain lull, there were again cases of illegal crossings and fleeing across the Yugoslav-Albanian border. In the majority of cases young people were involved. Since the beginning of this year alone there have been 13 such cases.

Taking part in the debate Presidium President Azem Vlasi stressed that intensive activity is underway in Kosovo at implementing the measures of the top party and state leaderships and that forum-type work is being increasingly abandoned. It is necessary, he stressed, to intensify our overall activity because this is the best answer to those who think and say that things are not changing for the better in Kosovo. Azem Vlasi called for the consistent implementation of the policy of national equality and for the principled solution of the national question and branding of all forms of hostile declarations and excesses. He also noted, however, the high degree of oversensitivity in the area of intranational relations. The tendency exists, he said, to always politicize to the maximum the smallest problem in Kosovo and disagreements between people of different nationalities. [passage omitted]

If this is done, people will avoid mixing together out of fear of the political consequences. This, Azem Vlasi underlined, can lead us to a situation where in Kosovo we live alongside each other but not together.

REPORTAGE ON COMMENTARIES ON RECENT WORK STOPPAGES

AU131008 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian of 6 August on pages 2 and 3 and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 6 and 8 August on pages 10 and 7, respectively, carry a number of reports and articles about a number of recent work stoppages in Yugoslavia.

In his 1,000-word article entitled "'The Right' to Personal Income" carried in BORBA on page 2, J. Pjevic writes about the number and causes of work stoppages in Slovenia and says that "personal incomes have become the main direct cause for work stoppages," and that "there were 200 such stoppages in Slovenia this year." In examining the pay system, Pjevic finds that discrepancies and "total anarchy in incomes" very often lead to strikes or threats to strike.

In examining incomes Pjevic says that "if a medical specialist has a monthly personal income of 148,400 dinars then for anyone who thinks logically it would be quite normal to expect a clerk with secondary school education who performs a routine administrative job not to have, say, more than 100,000 dinars, if not everywhere in the SFRY or Slovenia then at least in Maribor. However, in reality this is not the case." Pjevic continues with his analysis of the pay system and says that it is "logical that the chief editor of the DELO work organization should have a considerably higher personal income than for instance the editor of some Ljubljana factory newspaper or an information officer in some sociopolitical organization. But in reality, the reverse is the case."

The second report carried in BORBA on page 3 is on a work stoppage in Krusevac. According to the report, "dissatisfied with their June personal incomes, 161 workers of the timber yard belonging to the Namestaj basic organization of associated labor, which is a part of the Crvena Zastava work organization, did not work for 4 days. Work started again after the meeting of the Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection with the representatives from sociopolitical organizations and the communal assembly at which it was once again explained to the workers that the pay was in accord with normative acts. The workers made up for the lost time by working on Saturday and Sunday."

In his 600-word report, carried on page 10 in POLITIKA of 6 August, R. Dmitrovic writes about the meeting of the workers council of the Sisak Auto-Promet work organization, which lasted 8 hours. According to the report, the main reason for this marathon meeting was "an 8-hour work stoppage staged by this work organization's drivers, mechanics, and ticket collectors and inspectors on 1 August," at which the management was blamed for "incompetence, ignorance, lack of authority, an all kinds of malversation." The organization's accountancy department has decided to look into the matter.

In his 350-word report published in POLITIKA on the same page, S.P. writes that "the workers council of the Maribor hospital, at a session last night, condemned the work stoppage that took place in this medical institution on 30 July." S.P. recalls the event: "Having stopped all activities, even attending patients -- except the most serious cases -- about 400 employees of this hospital and medical center demanded that their pay be increased by 20 percent."

Belgrade POLITIKA of 8 August on page 7 carries a 1,400-word article by Slavoljub Djukic entitled "Disputes About Strikes" in which he examines the causes and phenomenon of strikes in Yugoslavia. According to him, failing to "recognize work stoppages as a fact of life" is a great mistake. "The legalization of strikes, which is after all a reality whether we recognize it or not, would naturally establish rules of behavior which would also include the main rule, namely what should be done before deciding to stop work. Many people believe that this would half the number of strikes, although it is really the causes of strikes that are the most important."

Djukic also examines the position of the trade union and says that its "social role has remained undefined up to the present day." According to him this is "an organization to which millions of members pay a membership fee but which is oblivious of many turbulences and whose energy is mostly used in forum discussions. When work stoppages do occur, the trade union is usually out of touch. It is more often on the side of bureaucracy rather than an active arbitrator and direct participant in the event."

Union Official Interviewed

LD131326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 13 (TANJUG) -- A mistaken impression is being created that we are having a wave of work stoppages and that this is the prevalent mood among workers. I maintain that the number of stoppages has not risen essentially compared to last year. What is new is that they have taken place in large enterprises such as shipyards, said Marjan Orozen, a top trade union official in an interview with TANJUG.

In Orozen's view, the causes of work stoppages are much more important than their number or the number of people involved. The most frequent reason is low personal incomes, and the most frequent outcome the resumption of work after a brief meeting at which the problem is cleared up. Work stoppages in Yugoslavia cannot be equated with classic strikes in the West. A strike is prepared, organized, announced, while a stoppage arises spontaneously, said Orozen.

When workers' demands and the causes of stoppages are studied, it becomes evident that workers are not putting into question the system of self-management. Their demands to decide on income and dispose with its greater part are along the line of self-management. But this cannot be said of those who demand wage hikes, disregarding the principle of remuneration according to work performed which is the only correct one, Orozen said.

He underscored that work stoppages are usually resolved by meeting workers' demands for more pay. Managerial structures as a rule do not go deeper into the causes of stoppages since it is evidently in their interest to have the dispute cleared up as soon as possible. In this way, they avoid having their own accountability discussed.

Orozen pointed to a new way in which workers are now expressing their dissatisfaction. He cites the protest of workers at the Split shipyard who addressed letters to a number of bodies and organizations in which they criticized and condemned many irregularities in society. It cannot be said that their demands, addressed mainly to society as a whole, are unjustified. But it is dangerous to view problems solely on the "broader level", without perceiving and dealing with them in one's own milieu, he said.

Asked to comment on increasingly frequent views that stoppages should be legalized, Orozen said this would not provide a solution. Changes must be made in material and social relations, in creating conditions for everyone to realize their constitutional rights without "strikes", through good and qualitative work and participation in self-management, he stressed.

Mine Stoppage Ends

LD131619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kraljevo, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- After a 16-hour stoppage, work continued with the entry into the pit of the second shift at the Usce pit of the Ibar hard coal mines at Usce on Ibar.

The miners on last night's second and this morning's first shift refused to go down the pit after receiving the settlement of their July earnings which were reduced by 18 percent because of losses of 19 million dinars in the 6-monthly statement of accounts. Instead of the 190 dinars hitherto, the value of the points according to which personal incomes of workers are calculated had been reduced to 160 dinars.

After 4 hours of talks today between the leadership of the Ibar mines, the miners and representatives of the sociopolitical structures of the Kraljevo municipality, at which the difficult situation in the mine and the fact that the modest incomes are seriously threatening the living standard of the miners and their families were expounded, it was decided that the value of the points for calculating personal incomes should be increased to 200 dinars, backdated to the previous month.

AWARD, RECOGNITION GIVEN TO MILOS ZANKO

AU131051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Aug 86 p 2

[Prvoljub Pejatovic article: "Veterans Tribute to Dr Milos Zanko"]

[Excerpts] Suddenly, After 16 years, the name of Dr Milos Zanko has again appeared in the newspapers. It is an almost forgotten name, unknown to young people. The reason: He was one of those awarded the Plaque of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation this year; one of thousands of those who have been awarded the plaque since 1972, when this award was established; one of 72 this year from the SR of Croatia alone, with the same explanation for all: "For special contributions in the work and development of the organization of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation and the implementation of aims which it strives for. Just one, but mentioned more than all the others together.

Why?

Undoubtedly because this decoration -- and Milos Zanko had many decorations higher than that one -- prompts the question of whether this is an introduction to the political rehabilitation of a man who was member of the Yugoslav Communist Youth Association since 1934, party member and veteran since 1941, delegate to the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and ZAVNOH [Regional Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia], postwar minister, delegate to republican and Federal assemblies, vice-president of the Federal Assembly, member of the LC Central Committee of Croatia, and member of the standing part of the LCY Conference, and who -- shortly after the 10th session of the LC Central Committee of Croatia in January 1970 -- disappeared from the political scene overnight, was "deprived of all offices," become forgotten and in time an ex-person, and now -- thanks to a routine and symbolic decoration -- a man talked about again.

November 1969

The "Zanko Case" started in November 1969 when the (until then) prominent sociopolitical worker published the text "There Is System in That (Nationalistic) Madness: in five installments (17-21 November) over entire BORBA pages. Its permanent banner head read: "On the Nationalist Platform and Activity of the Croatian Cultural Center [matica Hrvatska] and its journals KOLO, KRITIKA, and DUBROVNIK." Along with the texts, there is the repeated information that this was in fact "a topical foreward" to Zanko's book "which is going to be published soon by the Zagreb Narodne Novine Newspaper Publishing Organization." The book, entitled "Variations on the Theme of Nationalism and Chauvinism in Our Cultural and Political Life," consisted of, according to the author, "collected articles, debates, and political speeches that were made and published during recent years."

(The book which was then said to be "coming out soon" has not appeared so far -- it was "pushed aside" together with its author). [passage omitted]

July, August 1986

All of a sudden, after 16 years, Dr Milos Zanko's name has appeared in the papers again. He is one of the recipients of this year's Plaque of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation. The proposal came from comrade veterans from Croatia. This may be late, but also in time....

... In time to say whether this is only a symbolic and sentimental conclusion of the "Zanko Case" or the beginning of a new chapter, an introduction to rehabilitation....

... Therefore, one should perhaps, for the sake of the omitted truth, leaf through those "apostate" texts in BORBA once again and remember Zanko's speech at the Ninth LCY Congress ("the participant in the debate who received the loudest acclamation") and his "different views" expressed in the SFRY Assembly debate on constitutional changes and amendments concerning the People's Chamber....

... Perhaps a new view of the almost forgotten events of that time would be different. Purer. More communist. Such as we always proclaimed, though sometimes....

YOUTH GROUP LEADERS MOVE FROM EXPENSIVE HOTEL

AU131530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- The newly elected members of the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation will shortly exchange the luxury rooms in Hotel Jugoslavija for somewhat more modest accommodations more "suitable" for youths. The youth leadership, it is announced, will this fall find apartments for rent, which the leaders will partly pay for out of their own pockets, which is something new. Although this decision should certainly be welcomed, it appears that it nevertheless will not mark the end of the unsolved accommodation "tangle" in the highest Youth Federation organs.

The decision on moving out of the Hotel Jugoslaviija is not only a consequence of public pressure or of the demands by the youth "grassroots," Nijaz Skenderagic, member of the Presidium and president of the Housing Commission of the Yugoslav Socialist youth Federation, said when commenting on the planned move. It is chiefly motivated by the realization that enormous social funds are spent on rent for hotel rooms (30 million dinars in 1986), and these funds should be more rationally used. This could certainly have been done earlier, but frankly, there has been much more noise about moving out in the past few years than any concrete action.

According to the latest reports, 18 elected and appointed activists of the Presidium of the Youth Federation Conference stay at Hotel Yugoslavia at a monthly cost of 158,000 dinars per person. In addition, eight youths rent apartments "at the expense" of the Presidium, while several live in 10 official apartments, 3 of which are owned by the Youth Federation. [passage omitted]

The Youth Federation Presidium owns 59 apartments allocated since the war for permanent use by workers and officials who were in the youth organization offices, Skenderagic says. But for all this time, no proper records were kept about who lives in them or under what entitlement, and at the moment, two court cases are being conducted for repossession of Youth Federation apartments. In the first case, the person concerned did not return his bachelor's apartment after the expiration of his term of office, and the second case concerns the family of a former youth leader who moved in illegally. [passage omitted]

Until this is decided, the youth leaders firmly resolved to move out of the rooms in Hotel Jugoslaviya and to find private accommodation themselves. Thus they will, at least for a short time, come closer to their colleagues who, living in "pads," can not even afford a cup of coffee in Hotel Jugoslaviya.

BRIEFS

ENVOY CREDENTIALS PRESENTED -- Harare, August 13 (TANJUG) -- Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana has paid recognition to Yugoslavia for the support lent to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and the contribution made to the development of this youngest independent state in southern Africa. President Banana, who today received the new Yugoslav ambassador in Harare, Dusan Litvinovic, who presented his credentials, also highly assessed Yugoslavia's role in the movement of non-aligned countries, and thanked Yugoslavia for the support given to the choice of Zimbabwe for the host-country of the eighth non-aligned summit which opens in Harare in September. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1435 GMT 13 Aug 86 LD] Jakarta, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, newly appointed ambassador of the SFRY to Singapore, presented his credentials today to President Wee Kim Wee. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 13 Aug 86 LD]

PHILIPPINE TRADE AGREEMENT -- Manila, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- A protocol has been signed in Manila on the exchange of instruments of ratification for a trade agreement between the SFRY and the Philippines. The protocol was signed by Salvador Laurel, vice-president of the Republic and Philippine minister of foreign affairs; and Milos Beljic, ambassador of the SFRY in Manila. The Philippine vice-president drew attention to the importance of the protocol for the development of bilateral relations. The ratification of the agreement represents, he added, the beginning of new possibilities for increased trade cooperation and exchange between the two countries.

The Yugoslav Ambassador said that the agreement created a new, broader basis for the promotion of economic cooperation and the development of trade, which lagged behind the realistic possibilities and needs of the two countries. On this occasion he also pointed out the readiness of Yugoslav economic organizations to participate in the economic development plans of the Philippines. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 13 Aug 86 LD]

SPECIALIST ADVISORY COUNCILS -- Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has decided to form specialist advisory councils to be formally involved in the work of the administrative organs. The first such council to be formed is in the Federal Secretariat for Finance and has 13 members. The scheme was put forward by Branko Mikulic, the FEC president, in May with the aim of assisting administrative organs in reaching more quality solutions. Members of the advisory councils are to be nominated by the FEC at the suggestion of officials in charge of a given federal organ and will receive remuneration for their services, although they will continue the jobs they had hitherto. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 12 Aug 86 LD]